3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

Few restrictions are placed upon the children, and punishment is very rarely necessary. The children usually play together amicably, and the considerate care given by elder children to their young brothers and sisters is especially noticeable. The agriculture practised by the Cayapa requires a great deal of labor in connection with the various crops, especially plantains, sugar-cane, and cacao. In this cultivation the whole family joins, the children, even when very small, cheerfully doing their share in clearing away the weeds and brush that grow so rapidly in the tropics, and in harvesting the crops.

The children have various amusements, though no games in the ordinary sense of the term. They have several kinds of toys. Musical tops, such as those shown in pl. LXXXV, 2–5, made of gourds and certain large nuts, are much used. Wooden dolls of various mammal, bird, and human forms, such as those shown in pl. LXXXIV, are also much used. They have toy canoes varying from a few inches to several feet in length, and toy paddles for use with them. These canoes and paddles they use a great deal, especially when swimming, which is a very common and healthful amusement among both sexes.

The children are trained to this canoe life from infancy, and one of the first toys of a child is a paddle. At a very early age children are instructed in its use, so that even at the age of five or six years a child can take a small canoe and paddle along the river for short distances.

The children also play with small baskets, fans, mats,

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

[487] along these rivers—these are used for hunting or for
484 short trips from the rivers. All the permanent habitations are situated along the banks of the rivers, and to pass from one to another of these, as well as for making trips of greater length, the dug-out canoe, called kū'le,
● 502 is used. In fact, the canoe is one of the most prominent features of Cayapa life. Everyone begins in early childhood the training which makes him an expert canoeman, and is perfectly at home in a dug-out, whether it be along the smooth sluggish waters of the lower course of the river, in the rapids of the upper course, or out on the ocean coasting to some nearby point.

396 From the important place the canoe holds in the life
824 of the people, it is natural that much care should be given to its construction and that the art of canoe-making should have reached a high state of perfection. Of the many species of trees in the jungle, only a few produce woods which are hard and tough enough to be suitable for canoe-making. These qualities are found in certain species which have what may be called a criss-cross grain, that is, an interlacing of the wood fibers which makes splitting almost impossible. Though a considerable degree of hardness is required, too great hardness is not desirable. Certain woods, therefore, such as the guayacan, are too hard and heavy to be suitable.

396 Having found a tree of the desired kind, it is felled
[313] with an ax and the canoe is roughly fashioned from a portion of its trunk, as is shown in pl. LXX, and finally this section is cut loose from the remainder of the tree.

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD 6 Cayapa SD6

501 be called the grip. In a woman's paddle this end may be truly called the grip, and it is usually notched in more or less of a fish-tail form, shown in pl. LXXVI, 9 to 11. This notch is quite smooth, and is actually gripped by the hand. In the case of the man's paddle, however, a purely ornamental tip is put on the end, which is almost never touched in paddling. A few of the typical forms of these ornamental ends are shown in figs. 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 of the same plate.

[531] Occasionally various simple figures are carved either in relief or in intaglio near the upper ends of the paddles. An illustration of such carving relief is shown in pl. LXXVI, 9. Such ornamentation is seen frequently on women's paddles, but only occasionally on those of the men.

[824] As a finishing touch to paddles and in order to make them perfectly smooth, especially along their handles, they are rubbed down with the under-surface of a dry leaf called lya'pic hakī, which is covered with minute but very hard spines that serve the purpose of sandpaper. A bunch of these palmate leaves is shown in pl. LXXVII.

502 [462] Although on a long journey a woman may act as pilot of the canoe, a man sometimes serves in this capacity while the woman sits forward and paddles, as shown in pl. LXXX. Again, it is customary for the woman to use the short paddle on all occasions, but now and then she may be seen using the man's long paddle. Such an instance is shown in pl. LXXIX, where the pilot of the canoe in the foreground is a woman using one of

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD 6 Cayapa SD6

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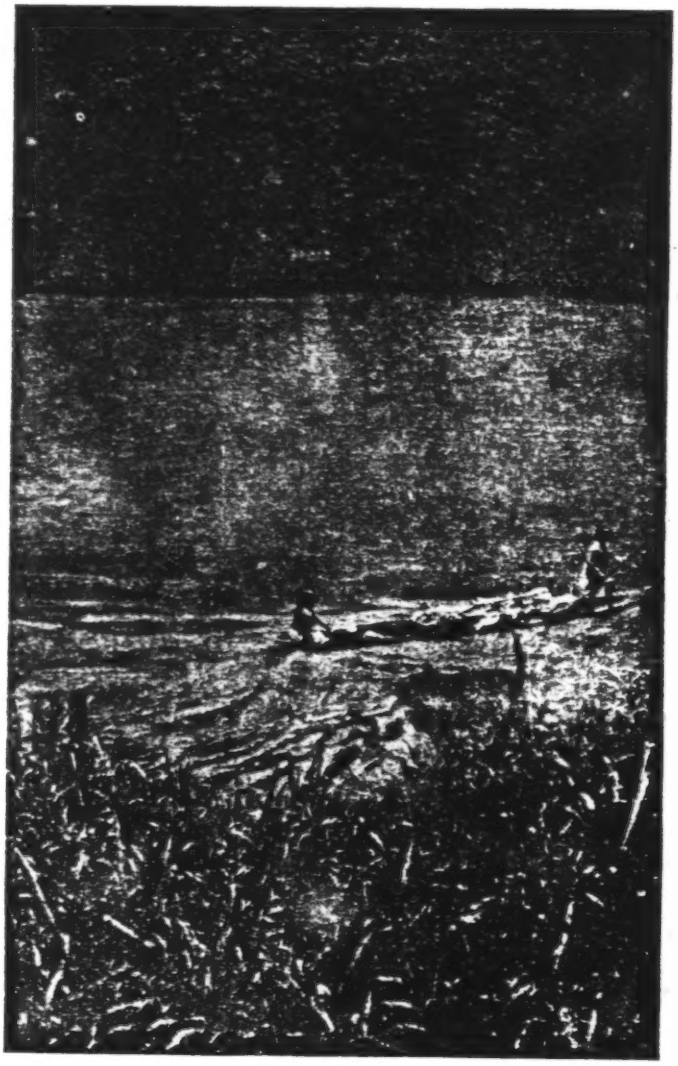

CANOEING ON THE RIO CAYAPAS

[p. 150(A)]

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

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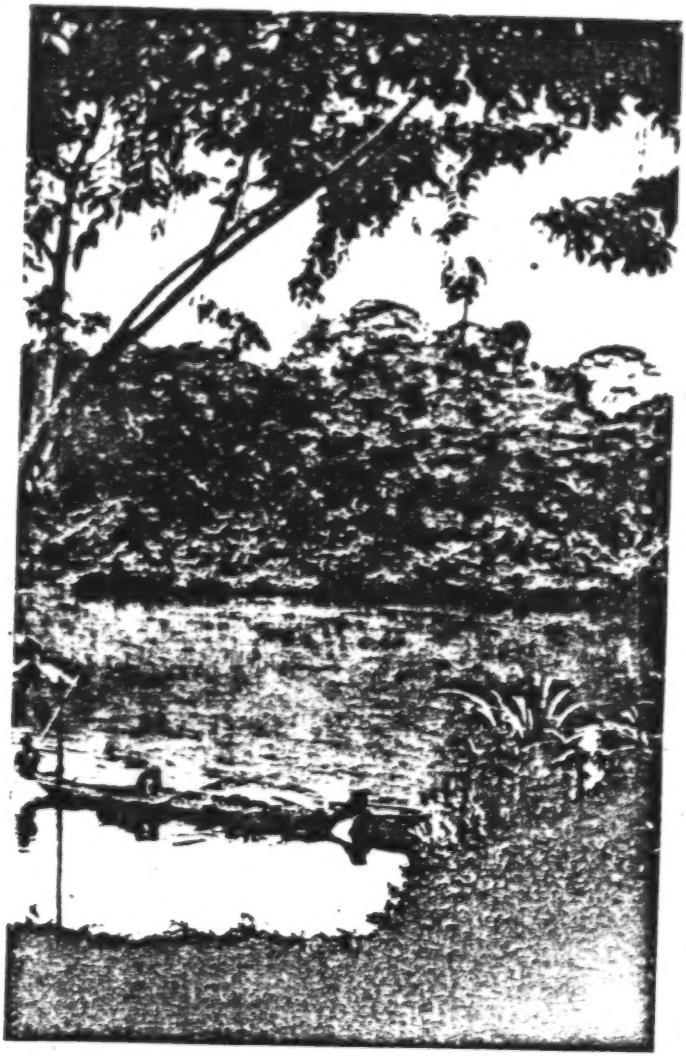
CANOE PILOTED BY A WOMAN
[p.150(B)]

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6



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CANOE PILOTED BY A MAN
[p. 150(c)]

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

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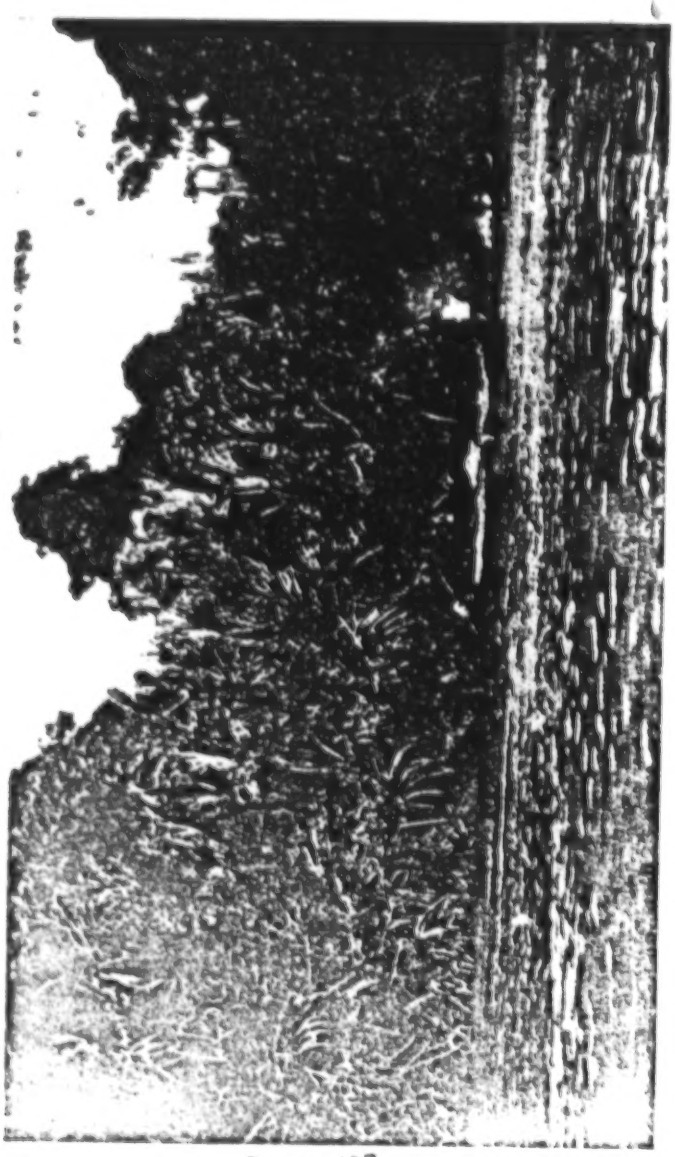
PL. LXXXI



CANOEING ON THE RIO CAYAPAS

BARRETT—CAYAPA INDIANS

[p. 150 (0)]

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

the long paddles, and the woman sitting forward is paddling with one of them. From these illustrations may also be gained a good idea of the custom of loading a canoe. While in some regions the Indians and also others using canoes endeavor to place the load fairly well aft in order that the prow will point considerably upward, the Cayapa aim so to load their canoes that the ends will practically balance and the canoe will ride as nearly as possible level in the water. They claim that their canoes ride more easily and swiftly when laden in this manner, and also that if it is necessary to load the canoe in such manner that it is not well balanced, it is better to place the cargo forward rather than aft, since if the stern is too low in the water it impedes progress.

As above mentioned when speaking in general of the sizes and uses of canoes, the one used on long journeys and with a carrying capacity of several people is necessarily of considerable length, while on the other hand the man's special fishing canoe is often not more than ten feet in length and frequently does not exceed twelve or fifteen inches in width. All the canoes shown in pls. LXXVIII-LXXXII are of the large type, or what may be termed family canoes, which range from eighteen to thirty-five feet in length.

Some families go very rarely down to the coast; indeed on the extreme upper waters of the Rio Cayapas and the Rio San Miguel there are a few individuals past middle age who, it is said, have never seen the ocean. Most families, however, go at least once a year, while

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

to reach some house for the night. It is immaterial whether the resident is an old acquaintance or a perfect stranger, for the traveler is assured of a welcome.

Under ordinary conditions a journey down-stream with the current is easier and more rapid than one up-stream. However, the effect of the tide retards down-stream travel to some extent, but this is compensated by the aid which it gives while one journeys up-stream. It is in all cases customary to travel with the tide, either up or down stream. When going with the current the middle of the stream is taken, as shown in pl. LXXIX, where a canoe is illustrated going down-stream in the middle of the river; but when necessary to travel against the current, the side of the stream is taken. In the illustration mentioned is shown a second canoe making its way along near the bank and against the current.

For ordinary propelling under all such circumstances the paddle is exclusively used, though a man's paddle with its long handle may be temporarily converted into a pole when shallow water is reached. When a strong current is encountered, as is the case along the upper courses of the streams or when going against a flood, regular poles, such as those already described, are needed to propel the canoe. Every person in the canoe, including the children, carries his own paddle and is expected to use it almost constantly throughout the journey. Ordinarily in the large canoes not more than two poles are carried, and for a moderate current the pole would be used only by the man in the extreme prow, who frequently stands out on its flat surface as shown in

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

502 pl. LXXIX, instead of down in the canoe itself. A paddler standing down in the canoe ordinarily bears his whole weight upon one foot, the other foot being placed upon the gunwale and thus serving both to steady him and to counterbalance the tendency of the canoe to list toward the side on which he is paddling. The stroke of the man's paddle is, by virtue of its length, a long, slow sweep, the blade only being immersed. On reaching the end of a stroke, the paddle is swung in an arc out from the canoe over the surface of the water and again dipped gently and without splashing. The stroke of the woman's paddle, on the other hand, is, by virtue of the shortness of its handle, a short and rather jerky stroke, and she ordinarily takes three or four such strokes and then rests for a moment before taking the next three or four. A man, even when sitting and consequently using only a short length of the handle of his paddle, takes regularly timed strokes, and his whole act of paddling is even and rhythmic.

WOODEN IMPLEMENTS

322 Implements and various other objects of wood are made to a considerable extent by the Cayapa. These will be treated here as a class, although it will be necessary to include under this head objects devoted to many different uses.

322 352 Perhaps the most interesting of the various wooden objects used by the Cayapa are the seats or benches called tcūmbū'lya. These are of several different types, as shown in pl. LXXXIII, 2–6, 8. They are usually

3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

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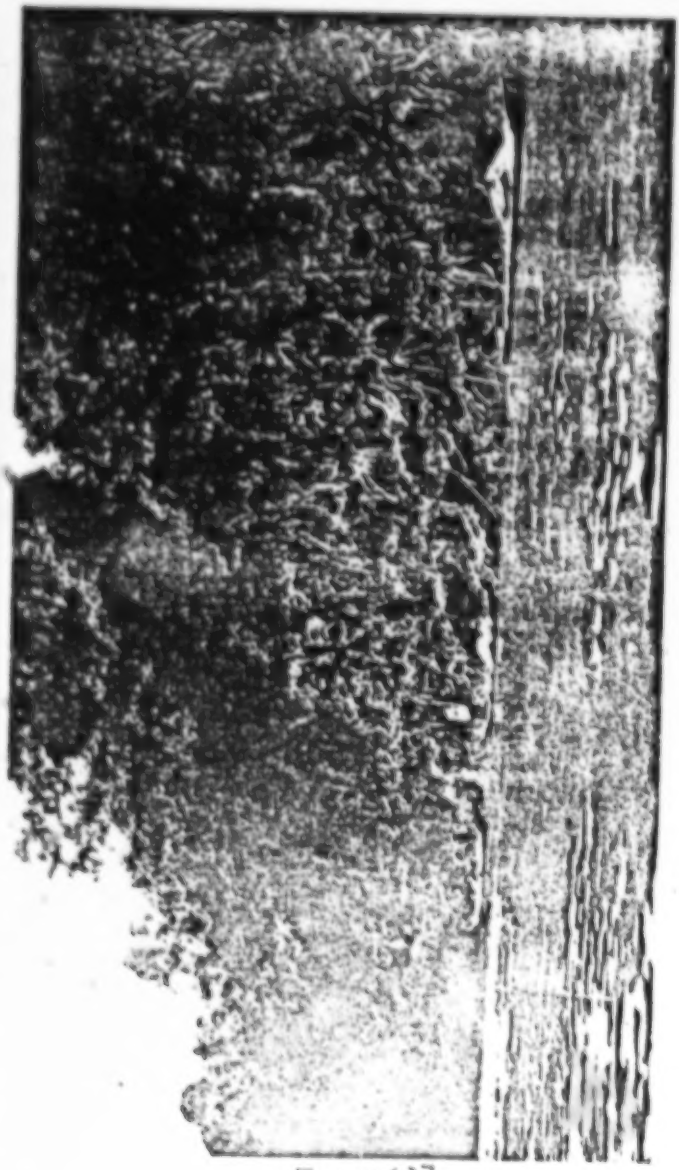

CANOEING ON THE RIO CAYAPAS

BARRETT—CAYAPA INDIANS

[p.154-(A)]

of the population of the Río Cayapas up to Sapallo Grande was Negro. Isolated Negro enclaves are found today as far up as San Miguel. Negroes tend to live in village settlements, some of which are of political and/or economic importance, while the Cayapa live scattered along the river banks. The town of San José, which lies a few miles below the Río Cameronas, is the administrative center for the area. San Antonio, which is located a few miles above Punta Venado, is of considerable commercial importance as it is readily accessible to the small coastal vessels engaged in the banana trade.

The most characteristic feature of the area is its riverine quality, and settlement and movement centers on the rivers for both Indians and Negroes. The large hilly land areas between the rivers are completely uninhabited, and the dense jungle growth makes foot travel exceedingly difficult. Except for short hunting trips or to secure trees for the making of canoes, the jungle or monte is avoided. The river, on the other hand, is open and free. The river scene is seldom a quiet one. People going down stream maneuver their canoes into mid-channel, taking full advantage

4:Altschuler E-5 (1959-1960) 1965
SD6 Cayapa SD6

of the current. Those going up-stream hug the bank as the pilot digs the tip of his oar blade into the bank, or if the channel is shallow enough, into the bed, and then, placing both hands about ten feet up the oar handle, he shoves back, sending the canoe ahead.

Farm land lies at varying distances back from the river. Each house is backed by a clearing which is used for garden crops or sugar cane. The main farm lands extend back from the river from one to three miles. Flat land is at a premium, and the cultivators work up and down the many hills.

Cayapa Physical Appearance. Although no systematic measurements were made, it was apparent from gross observations that Barrett's (1925:408-445) measurements are still valid. He described the Cayapas as short:

> . . . the men averaging only 155 cm. and the women only 146 cm. The range of individual variation among the men, as also among the women, is 14 cm. Among the men there are at least a few individuals who appeared to be somewhat taller than the maximum here given, but as a tribe the Cayapa must be considered somewhat below average in stature (Barrett 1925:409).

They appear to be mostly brachycephalic. The hair is thick, coarse, black and straight; their skin, light